DISA Standard CRADA Process Overview

The CRADA process is broken into seven phases allowing for a timely effective facilitation of developing and ratifying the CRADA within 70 workdays.

• DISA Sponsoring organization contacts DISA ORTA with CRADA objectives via a Technology Transfer Request form.

• Sponsoring organization may collaborate with a potential CRADA partner prior to contacting the DISA ORTA to define CRADA scope, objectives, and deliverables.

• The sponsoring organization notifies the ORTA to initiate a CRADA. The ORTA forwards Principal Investigator Checklist, CRADA Information Sheet, and the DISA CRADAs SOP to the DISA sponsoring organization.

• In conjunction with the potential CRADAs Partner, the principal investigator will complete the CRADA documents and return to the ORTA. The ORTA works closely with the principal investigator to develop the preliminary draft CRADAs and related appendices, including the Statement of work (SOW). The ORTA will also coordinate the internal review by CRADA team, consisting of the security, general counsel, ORTA, principal investigator and their management.

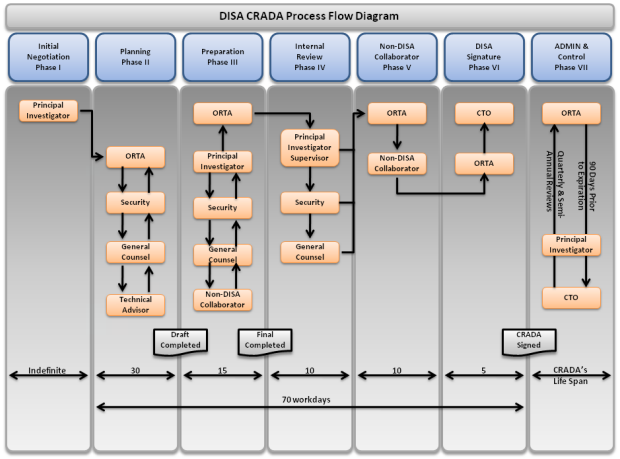
• Upon completion of initial review and feedback, the ORTA creates a final draft for the CRADA for review of CRADA team and CRADA Partner.

• Using the perimeters from the sponsoring organization, CTO, and the OGC, The DISA ORTA facilitates the negotiations and administration of agreement to ratification.

• Once CRADA is signed, both parties may begin collaborative efforts.

• The sponsor provides status updates on the performance of the CRADA and IP status reports, bi annually. Upon completion of the CRADA, the principal investigator will provide a final report on research outcome.

The CRADA process is monitor for continuous improvement to identify improvement opportunities and ensure quality T2 service.



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Cooperative Research and Development Agreements - CRADAs

Technology Transfer (T2) initiatives are executed through a variety of mechanisms. DISA T2 Program primarily facilitates Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs), Education Partnership Agreements (EPAs), and Limited Purpose CRADAs through the Office of Research and Technology Applications (ORTA). The ORTA is located within the Chief Technology Office (CTO) and responsible for administration, facilitation, and management of T2 agreements, processes and activities. The ORTA is the focal point for implementing T2 and connecting people and organizations outside the Agency with programs and organizations inside the Agency that are essential to effective T2 (i.e., industry, academia, state and local organizations, professional and trade groups, and other Federal laboratories).

This brochure describes the T2 benefits of CRADAs, and provides a process overview, agreement characteristics, and guidelines for selecting an agreement. This information is intended to provide internal and external audiences with information to determine if technology transfer is appropriate to address your research and technology objectives. The processes described below apply to standard, unclassified T2 agreements. Nonstandard agreements involving classified, Military Critical Technologies, Foreign Owned Controlling Interest (FOCI), technology brokers, Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR), or venture capitalist require additional due diligence by the ORTA and coordination for reviews and approval.

CRADAs are key technology transfer mechanisms for removing barriers to collaboration, obtaining long-term value, and high returns on R&D investments. These agreements are proven to have tremendous potential for leveraging resources to further necessary research. Title 15 U.S.C. 3710 gives DISA the authority to enter into CRADAs to foster collaborative relationships with industry, academia, local and state governments, and with other federal agencies to attain technology research goals and benefits.

CRADAs Benefits

CRADAs provides DISA and collaborating partners the opportunity to engage in joint research and development efforts that result in the following benefits:

• Ease of entering into arrangements with Government to engage in R&D activities

• Provides access to of U.S. Federal laboratories' expertise, capabilities, and technologies to foster innovation and improve the Unites States' economic environmental, and social well-being

• Creating new products, processes, and intellectual property applicable to mission and commercial goals

• Modifying commercial products for government use in mission applications

• Reducing costs, time, and risk of R&D to achieve mission and/or commercial goals by leveraging external expertise, ideas, investment, and resources

• Providing a joint approach to solving specific problems by applying different cultural solutions

CRADAs Characteristics

CRADAs has a number of features and of a number of standard provisions as described below:

• Must support laboratory or agency mission

• Must have an approved joint statement of work (SOW) describing scope, objectives, planned tasks of research and development efforts, measurable outcomes, and deliverables

• CRADAs is not subject to Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) terms and conditions

• Legal and business framework for the management and execution of the CRADAs

• Contains provisions for a variety of intellectual property issues including data rights, property ownership, and the allocation of rights to existing and future inventions and/or intellectual property

• Government can contribute personnel, services, facilities, equipment, and intellectual property, but no funds

•The collaborating party can contribute personnel, services, facilities, equipment, and intellectual property, and funds, the Government may not contribute funds

• Security requirements for CRADAs, if applicable

• Reports for CRADAs statuses and IP discovery

• Priority is given to small businesses and businesses that agree to substantially manufacture in the United States

• The U.S. Government retains irrevocable, royalty free rights for government use

• Principal investigator from each party to lead and direct CRADAs research activities

• Protection of commercially viable information for five years

Guidelines for Entering into DISA CRADAs

• Flexible mechanism that remove barriers to collaboration with the private sector without FAR selection criteria

• Must be sponsored by DISA Government personnel with their management approval

• Must support mission goals and objectives

• Considered a legal agreement, not a contracting instrument, grant, or cooperative agreement

• Research and development effort should benefit both parties

• Either party can unilaterally terminate

• Work may be performed at collaborating party's facilities or DISA facilities

• Success criteria, metrics, and performance measures must be defined upfront

• Both parties must commit time resources, people, and effort to ensure success of CRADA objectives

• Term of CRADA may be for three (3) years and renewable for two additional years with justification.

• Both parties must provide periodic reviews on technical progress and research outcomes.